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THE CHARTER AMENDMENT ELECTION.

CITIZENS' ALLIANCE BOYCOTT.

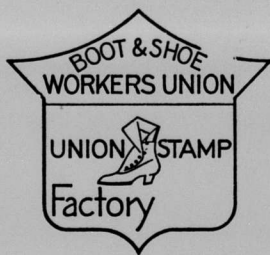
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CHURCHES IN A UNIFIED PROGRAM.

SALEM JURY ACQUITS.



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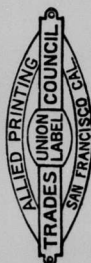


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# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. XI.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1912.

No. 42

## The Charter Amendment Election

The all-absorbing topic at the present time with the people of San Francisco is the charter election to be held on December 10th for the purpose of voting upon thirty-seven amendments to the present charter. There is no doubt that the charter should be changed in many particulars, and that it will actually be changed at this election, and if some people have their way it will be changed in the interest of the public service corporations, particularly the United Railroads, while if the working people have their way these corporations will not be permitted to hoodwink the citizens of this city into voting away their rights in the fashion provided for in that trap known as Charter Amendment No. 34.

This amendment, if carried, will make it almost impossible for the city ever to come into possession of those street car lines owned by the United Railroads if that corporation should see fit to take advantage of the resettlement provisions of this amendment. And we may rest assured that the railroad company is not going to become so patriotic as not to do so. The United Railroads is capitalized at such a high figure, there being \$42,000,000 of outstanding bonds and \$46,000,000 in stocks, while the system is actually worth less than \$18,000,000, that under the amortization plan provided for in the resettlement section of the amendment it would be many years more than the twenty-five-year grant therein stated before the city could take over the property.

In view of these facts it would be much better for the city to allow the company to operate as at present until the expiration of the present franchises, which still have seventeen years to run, and then take them over as provided for in the grants and under the charter provisions as they now stand.

If the people adopt the amendment as it is now submitted to them for approval they will simply be making a gift of many millions of dollars to about as unscrupulous a band of public service corporations as ever cursed an American city, and we know that this will not be done if the people take the time to look into the amendment and study its provisions. The viciousness of this measure does not appear on the surface, and the Supervisors, in the limited time at their disposal for consideration, did not see the possibilities for the public service corporations taking advantage of the city therein contained, though they were advised by a high-priced street car expert, Bion J. Arnold, who should have been able to properly explain to them the dangers lurking beneath the surface in the document as finally submitted.

Aside from the objections already stated there is another that is of vital concern to the people as it tends to take away from them safeguards which they now have, by reducing the time from ninety days under the present charter to thirty under the amendment, in which a chance is given them to study the provisions of a franchise before passing judgment upon it. In this respect the amendment, instead of being more democratic, is really less so than the present charter provisions, and is therefore not in harmony with the trend of the times, which is to put more power into the hands of the people rather than to place limitations upon them. This feature, too, is well worthy of serious thought by the voters of the city and should not be lightly passed off. Though the time is short, it is the duty of every citizen to garner as much light upon this amendment as possible. If this is done we know the proposition will be defeated, as it can not stand exposure to the light. Vote no on Amendment No. 34.

Charter Amendment No. 5, providing for the two platoon system in the fire department, is one worthy of the support of the people of this city, viewed from any standpoint. These men, under

the present charter provision, are compelled to be on duty twenty-one out of every twenty-four hours, being allowed one hour three times a day for meals. At all other times they must be at their stations. And firemen can not always have their homes near the station to which they are assigned. If a fireman is stationed on the water front, the Barbary Coast or in the downtown section, he must spend a portion of his meal hour in travel between the station and his home, which leaves him precious little time to spend with his family. Under the present system the men are virtually consigned to a stable for life. Under the proposed amendment the fire fighter will be given twelve hours a day off, so that he will then be enabled to sleep at home like a civilized being should, instead of being compelled to sleep over the horses with the odors of the stable constantly in evidence. This amendment deserves the support of the people, and has received the unanimous indorsement of the Labor Council.

Charter Amendment No. 7 provides for the qualifications and salaries of the employees in the Department of Elections. This amendment has to do mainly with the clerks in the Registrar's office, the present provision placing a limit of \$100 per month upon the salaries of these clerks, while the amendment will permit of a maximum limit of \$125 per month. The work in this department of the city government has been almost doubled since the limit of \$100 was placed upon the salaries, and the clerks are frequently called upon to work ten, twelve, fourteen and even sixteen hours per day for this meager stipend, with no allowance for overtime. This is not fair to the employees of this department, who do work which is just as exacting as is the work of other departments where higher salaries are paid and where little or no overtime is required. In order that employees of this department may be placed more nearly upon an equality with those of other departments it is necessary that this amendment be adopted. It has the indorsement of the Labor Council.

Charter Amendment No. 12 provides for the setting aside of money for the celebration of holidays. The present charter allows \$2500 for the celebration of the Fourth of July and \$500 for the celebration of Memorial Day. The amendment proposes to include Admission Day and stipulates that \$1000 shall be set aside from the funds of the city and appropriated to the proper observance of this day by the people of San Francisco. The amount is small, the cause a patriotic one, and the amendment is worthy of support at the hands of the voters of the city. The Labor Council has placed its stamp of approval upon it.

There are so many of these amendments and time for consideration is so short that it is almost a physical impossibility to do justice to all of them. However, the "Labor Clarion" will treat others of them next week as fully as time and space will permit.

In the meantime trade unionists should endeavor to familiarize themselves with as many as possible in order that they may be able to vote intelligently upon them, but above all bear in mind Charter Amendment No. 34, because it is one which vitally affects your future welfare and the progress and prosperity of the city. If this piece of legislation should carry it will give the public service corporations a grip upon the throat of San Francisco which you will never be able to release. So it behooves every voter who is not a stockholder in one of these concerns to vote no on this amendment at the election on December 10th. Do your duty or the Calhoun crowd will do you. They are always watching for chances and never sleep on the job.



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Misses' shoes \$1.25 to \$2.50; Children's  
shoes 50c up. We solicit trade from union  
:: men and women. ::

W. BRUSKER, Proprietor

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of service.

Pay \$2 a Week

**Sterling Furniture Co.**  
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## FIREMEN'S CHARTER AMENDMENT.

By Charles P. Hardeman.

The firemen of this city are on duty all day and all night. They work twenty-four hours a day, with the exception of three hours which is allowed them for their three meals. For each meal they are permitted to take only one hour. About forty minutes of that hour is spent on the street cars going to and returning from their homes. Twenty minutes is left. Three times a day they are allowed only twenty minutes in which to eat. A man cannot keep his health if but twenty minutes is allowed him to take his meals. Self-preservation is the first law of nature. Every man has a right to that which will insure and preserve his health, but this right the firemen of San Francisco are deprived of. Our firemen should be the most healthy of our servants, and provisions should be made which will enable them to preserve their health. The firemen have at last called upon the people for justice, and the people should grant it to them by supporting the amendment at this coming election on December 10th.

Every husband is in duty bound to spend some time with his wife, and every father is in duty bound to spend some time with his children. But a fireman cannot spend any time either with his wife or with his children. He is compelled to be away from his family for the entire night, and for almost the entire day. The beauty and comfort of a home is what every man is entitled to enjoy. But what is a home to a man when he is never there? What is a home to a wife when she is denied the presence of her husband? What is a home to a child when it can seldom see its father and less seldom speak to him? An injustice is being done to the father, to the mother, and to the children under the present system. All that

the firemen ask for is to be allowed to stay with their families twelve out of the twenty-four hours, which is indeed a very small request. Surely the firemen are not taking advantage of the city and trying to get an easy thing when they ask to be worked not more than twelve hours a day. Other officials have to spend but eight hours a day in the service of the city, and the fireman is a factor as important, and should also receive just treatment.

The laws of humanity, and of justice, and of wisdom, should rebel against any attempt to make any person employ his entire time in earning a livelihood. The ends of justice cannot be served in the fire department unless there are two shifts, and the proposed amendment will give the two shifts. Let us now see wherein lies the wisdom of having a double shift.

The fire department of San Francisco is at present lacking in efficiency. Most of the fires in this city break out during the meal hours. There are eleven men to each engine company. At certain times four are away at their meals, leaving behind seven to handle a fire, in spite of the fact that merely seven men cannot effectively repel a fire which has made any headway at all. It requires the exertions of at least eight men to successfully fight the flames of a big fire. Under the proposed system, five additional firemen will be added to each engine company, making sixteen in all, half on duty for one part of the twenty-four hours, half on duty for the other part. There will always be eight men on hand to combat a fire, instead of seven, or six, or five, as under the present defective system. Do not, therefore, voters of San Francisco, fail to support an amendment which will increase the efficiency of the fire department, and which will, consequently better protect property. There is but one notable flaw in the fire department of this city, and let that flaw be wiped away at this election.

It is most important for all union men to vote on this amendment, because the comfort, nay, the rights of the firemen, rest in the hands of the voters. The firemen are ever ready to incur great risks, and being workmen, should get the support of all the unions.

## CROWLEY FIGHT SETTLED.

By E. H. Mizner.

After a three months of boycott by the San Francisco Labor Council, upon request of the Marine Gasoline Engineers' Association, against the Crowley Launch and Tug Boat Company, because of failure to comply with the wage scale submitted, the United Gasoline Launch and Tug Boat Association, an organization of the boat owners, has signed up an agreement with the Gasoline Engineers' Association, and on Friday night the boycott was taken off the Crowley Launch Company, it being a member of the Launch Owners' Association.

At no time during the dispute has the representatives of the gasoline engineers been unable to meet and confer with the launch owners. Every argument known has been advanced to help settle this dispute, and after a thorough investigation the committee has found that some things have been misrepresented by both sides and that there has been considerable misunderstanding in the whole matter.

We have learned that none of the boat owners were, in its full sense, living up to the wage scale of the gasoline engineers. It therefore became necessary, in order to prevent further complications, to draw up a new agreement, wherein many of the rules of the proposed wage scale of the boat owners were adopted. The new agreement does, however, provide that the salaries of the engineers employed by the boat owners shall not be reduced, as many are receiving considerably above the minimum scale. It also provides that a refusal on the part of any union man to work

with a non-union man is a personal privilege and not a violation of the agreement and that when any vacancies occur members of the Gasoline Engineers' Association shall have the preference, when available, and when not available others may be employed, but shall immediately become members of the union. The agreement is for no specified time, it remaining in force until superseded by another, with provisions that either party to the agreement desiring a change shall give thirty days' notice, in writing.

The Gasoline Engineers' Association, owing to the conditions prevailing and the misrepresentations made by some, agreed to allow those who had deserted the association to again become members; the Crowley Company also agreeing to reinstate those who had left their service on account of the dispute, and not discriminate against any one, and also agreed to their derrick man becoming a member of his union, and that whenever any men were employed that union men would be given the preference.

Although the minimum wage scale agreed upon was not all that the gasoline engineers desired—ranging from \$70 to \$100 per month—it was felt that other features of the agreement were so good that they could not afford to reject it. This agreement practically means the union shop.

We desire to state that during all of the conferences a friendly and fair spirit was at all times displayed, and it may be that had a more thorough investigation been made in the beginning the whole trouble might have been avoided and settled without any loss to either party (however, we wish the emphasis placed upon the words may be and might).

It became necessary because of some dispute regarding competition between gasoline and steam tug boats to call in Vincense Carroll, secretary of Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association No. 35, and we wish to thank Mr. Carroll for his kindness.

In conclusion, we wish to recommend that both parties to this agreement use every effort possible to carry it out to the letter, and hope that a more friendly spirit will prevail in the future and the rights of all be respected. Let us show to the boat owners that we are just as anxious to assist a man who is fair to organized labor as we are to boycott those who are unfair.

Gold and silver may supply us with the necessities of life, with food and drink, clothes and houses; but they cannot give the joy of a kind look.—Lord Avebury.

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Less than you've paid  
before—and made to  
your measure.

"It must fit"

## STIEGELER'S

732 MARKET, Opp. Stiegeler Bros.



## CITIZENS' ALLIANCE BOYCOTT

The boycott inaugurated by the Citizens' Alliance against those retail clothiers who have signed contracts with the Tailors' Union started two weeks ago is still on, and their pickets are still patrolling back and forth in front of the fair stores and shouting that the establishments are unfair to the Retail Clothiers' Association, emphasis being laid upon the "unfair," while the "Retail Clothiers' Association" is scarcely more than a whisper. In this manner it is hoped to deceive the general public. When these pickets were first placed in front of the fair establishments they cried out simply that they were "unfair houses," but this method of misleading the public was stopped when a picket was convicted in the Police Court of Judge Sullivan of misrepresentation.

On Monday morning last Judge Sullivan called upon Bush Finnell, attorney for the Citizens' Alliance, to produce evidence to show in what manner those firms which have signed agreements with the Tailors' Union are "unfair" to the Retail Clothiers' Association.

In the case of Charles Owens and John Strudgeon, Citizens' Alliance pickets, who were arrested on a charge of disturbing the peace while patrolling before Pragers, it was said in open court by a member of the firm that the pickets were making gross misrepresentations to the public.

"I have taken a stand in this matter upholding the right of union men to patrol in front of houses which have not signed with the organization and voice their complaints as long as they confine themselves to facts," said Judge Sullivan.

"The Citizens' Alliance pickets can do the same, but it must be proven to me that what they complain of is correct. I must be shown in what way the union clothing houses are unfair to the Clothing Dealers' Association."

In order that the attorney might have time to do this the case was postponed until November 29th.

The Tailors' Union asked for \$22.50 per week, nine hours to constitute a days' work for the bushelmen employed in these establishments, and those firms affiliated with the Retail Clothiers' Association refused to even hold conferences with the union representatives for consideration of the question. The union tried for more than two months to induce them to recede from this unreasonable position, but without avail, whereupon the union voted to withdraw its men from those places refusing to pay the scale of the union. The Citizens' Alliance then came into the controversy by placing pickets in front of the stores that had signed agreements with the union. Competent men became so scarce that the unfair establishments began offering \$25 per week, with an eight-hour day, but have failed to cause a break in the union ranks.

The firms not signing up with the union are being picketed by union pickets.

The fair stores which signed the tailors' scale are: The Clarion, 867 Market street; Thomas Davis & Co., 936 Market street; Pragers, Market and Jones streets; S. N. Wood Co., Fourth and Market streets; Carroll & Tilton, 735 Market street; Barney Frankel, 988 Market street. The Sutter Clothes Shop, 132 Kearny street, has also agreed to the union demands.

Union men should see to it that the Citizens' Alliance is not permitted to coerce fair employers in the manner attempted. This organization is evidently preparing to start an open-shop fight, and the union men of the city should nip it in the bud, and give it no chance to bloom.

If the union men of this city will but bear in mind that the fight of the tailors is also their fight, the Citizens' Alliance will be so badly defeated that it will be many years before it will again be able to induce San Francisco merchants to put up their good money to fight organized labor.

### MEN'S SHOES \$3.00

Gun metal calf and blucher cut lace shoes with Goodyear welt soles. Union stamp No. 382.



### MEN'S SHOES \$2.50

Blucher cut lace shoes in velour calf with sewed half double soles. Union stamp No. 382.

## Men's Overcoats

### The Boycotters in Front of our Store are NOT Union Men

They are paid by the Citizens' Alliance and Clothiers' Association. Their attempt to convey the impression that we have a quarrel with union labor is a dismal failure. There is no strike against us. We believe in fair play.

**Don't Be Deceived by the Red Badges and Misleading Words.**

### AND CRAVENETTES

230 Coats from broken \$12.50 and \$15.00 Lines **\$10**

An accumulation caused by the rapid-fire selling of the last few months. They come from our own regular \$12.50 and \$15.00 lines. Every coat in the lot made with Presto or convertible collars, belted backs or box models, ranging in length from 46 to 52 inches. Sizes range from 33 to 48 inches chest measure. Great selection of fabrics in black, brown, tan, grays and mixtures. We also include English Slip-on Raincoats in tan and olive shades at the same price. This sale is for Saturday only.



Men's \$4.00 Corduroy **\$2.95**  
Pants.....

Union-label English corduroy pants. Peg top styles with 3-inch cuffs, flaps on the pockets and belt loops. Five colors to select from in genuine English corduroy. This sale for Saturday.



**CHURCHES IN A UNIFIED PROGRAM.**

By Rev. Charles Stelzle.

In the United States the Protestant Church has a membership of 22,000,000 and an adherency of \$60,000,000, with a Sunday-school enrollment of 16,000,000; it has 162,000 ordained ministers, 215,000 church organizations, 210,000 church buildings with a seating capacity of 60,000,000, and a total valuation of \$1,300,000,000.

The church has it in its power to determine the social and ethical standards which shall govern the nation, so that when the organized Protestant forces of the United States get together for an educational campaign on American social and religious conditions, and are really in earnest about the task, it means that something is about to happen. There have been "movements" of various kinds conducted by groups of church people during recent years, but the three months' campaign officially inaugurated by thirty-six national home missionary societies, culminating in Home Mission Week November 17-24th, inclusive, has back of it a group of organizations which are the most substantial, and perhaps, therefore, the most conservative in the church. They have under their direction thousands of trained workers among various classes and in different sections of the United States.

To most of us "Home Missions" has to do with the frontier, but modern "Home Missions" as these men are tackling the job, is no longer a question of geography, it is a matter of problems, no matter where they may be found; and so, while these agencies are still tremendously concerned about the Indian and the Alaskan, the Spanish-American and the Mountain-white, they are studying scientifically the question of the immigrant, the problem of the slum and the tenement, of women and children in industry, the saloon and temperance reform, the loss of population in the rural districts, the rush of the people to the city, the social movements among the masses, and not the least of the questions that they are working out is how the church may advance with a unified program so as to do away with overlapping and competition, and so that the entire work may be done with the greatest efficiency.

For years the evangelists of the church have been telling us that the world is ready for another great revival. They have been prophesying that soon we shall see a "great awakening." But these prophets have seen only a part of the future glory of the church. In this awakening there will be much of the so-called "evangelistic" preaching, but great emphasis will be placed upon the social gospel for which the church has been so long preparing. This gospel will have to do not so much with a spectacular philanthropy, which is supposed to express the kindness of the well-favored toward the poor, but it will also demand justice and right dealing toward all men. It will deal fearlessly with the question of the exploitation of little children, of helpless women, and of down-trodden men. It will demand that men's bodies shall be saved as well as their souls. It will not say less about heaven and its glory, but it will say more about earth and its duty. It will seek to convert men socially as well as spiritually. It will destroy forever that miserably false conception that a Christian man may practice unchristian principles in his business life simply because his unchristian competitors find it more profitable to do so. It will insist that every community composed of Christian people must also be a Christian community.

The future victories of the church will be won largely because of its co-operation with the men who in other fields and through other methods have been largely laboring in the spirit of Jesus to reach the same goal toward which the church has been struggling. Not always known as Christians, and sometimes spurned by those who thought that they had a monopoly of the Chris-

tian religion, nevertheless they have been controlled by the spirit of Jesus, which, after all, is the truest test of genuine Christianity. Already these men and women have won victories of which the church might well be proud.

Dimly the best leaders of the modern social movement realize that theirs is a religious movement. They are sometimes puzzled and oftentimes distressed because they cannot harmonize their terminology with that of the church, but they are conscious that somewhere there must be a nexus. Leaders in the church the world over are convinced that the church must soon become the leader in a new social propaganda. They are unwilling that the church should surrender to the unscrupulous agitator the place which it has made for itself in the social and the economic world because of its teachings throughout many generations. With deep concern they are searching for the rock foundation upon which they may build a far-reaching social program for the church.

Some day the leaders in both the church and the social movement will see their way as clear as the sun. That day will witness the coming of "the times of refreshing"—the long-expected revival will be at hand, and the Church of Christ will enter upon the completion of the task which it so long ago began, and upon which it has long been laboring, even though sometimes it saw only "as through a glass darkly."

**INDIANAPOLIS TRIAL.**

The testimony in the trial at Indianapolis during the past week has been of a rather sensational character, and paints Hockin, if true, as a very dangerous character, employed by both the McNamaras and the Burns' detective agency. The evidence would also seem to make the great feat of the Hawkshaw Burns in capturing the McNamaras a simple thing, indeed.

However, up to the present there has been only one side of the story related, and when the other side is heard the massive structure thrown up by the prosecution may tumble to pieces like an ant-hill over the shear of a plow, so that it becomes the duty of all to maintain the presumption of innocence in favor of all the defendants until the case has been completed and either guilt or innocence has been shown.

The testimony of such creatures as McManigal cannot be given much credence at any time. At present he seems determined to paint all others as black as coal and leave himself as uncontaminated as possible.

Ola Tveitmoe, one of the defendants in the so-called dynamiting conspiracy case, sat at a table with his counsel and grinned derisively at Ortie McManigal, as the self-confessed dynamiter was subjected to a cross-examination by defense counsel.

McManigal squirmed under Tveitmoe's sarcastic smile. The witness was so disconcerted that Tveitmoe finally was rebuked by Judge Anderson and ordered to sit with the other defendants. The San Franciscan grinned again at Ortie as he obeyed the court's order.

Under cross-examination, McManigal said he had carried explosives on Pullman cars. Once, he said, he carried dynamite from St. Louis to Kansas City, and on another occasion from Chicago to Los Angeles. McManigal said when Hockin urged him on in his dynamiting operations, he would say:

"Look here, Hockin. Any time I am caught at this game I want it understood you are all caught."

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325 MARKET STREET



**SALEM JURY ACQUITS.**

Joseph J. Ettor, Arturo Giovannitti and Antonio Caruso are not guilty of responsibility for the murder of Anna Lopizzo, a woman textile striker, shot down on the streets of Lawrence last winter during the progress of the big strike there.

This verdict was reached early Monday night by the jury, but was not received by Judge Quinn until court opened Tuesday. When the verdict was returned the defendants wept with joy.

"I thank you, gentlemen of the jury," shouted Giovannitti at the top of his voice. "I thank you in the name of justice and civilization."

Caruso loudly proclaimed his innocence and Ettor, turning to the jurors, said:

"I thank you, gentlemen, in the name of the great working class."

At a nod from Judge Quinn, the prisoners were released and joined the hysterical crowd which awaited the verdict just outside the courtroom. Caruso tearfully embraced his wife, while hundreds of Italians and other workingmen grasped the hands of Ettor and Giovannitti. Immediately thereafter the three men were called before Judge Quinn again. Caruso was released

on \$100 bail on additional indictments charging rioting. Ettor and Giovannitti were each released on bonds of \$500 on similar charges. It is believed these charges will be formally dismissed later.

When court adjourned the acquitted men were given a great ovation by friends. Giovannitti was particularly jubilant over the verdict.

"There is justice in Massachusetts," he said. "I think I shall stay in this fine old State. So far I have met only the police, detectives and reporters. Now I want to meet the gentlemen of the State."

Ettor's first inquiry was for "Gurley," referring to Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, who had been working hard for the defendants.

Attorney Fred A. Moore, of Los Angeles, of counsel for the defense, declared the acquittal a great victory for organized labor.

"Justice," he said, "has been carried out in this case. It is only another proof that an English-speaking jury will not convict for a purely constructive crime. The verdict is also a fine victory for free speech."

As the prisoners awaited the verdict, each wore a red rose, the gift of Mrs. Caruso. Ettor and Giovannitti were confident of acquittal, but Caruso wore a worried look as he waited.



The place for valuable documents, securities, mortgages, deeds, insurance policies and the like is a safe deposit box.

We rent them at a cost of little over one cent per day.

**SAFE DEPOSIT DEPARTMENT  
THE MISSION BANK  
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is endorsed by the *San Francisco Labor Council*  
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**FAIR UNION STORE**

However we are boycotted by  
**THE CITIZENS' ALLIANCE**  
for signing the Agreement of  
**TAILORS' UNION, Local No. 2**

**Mr. Union Man, Be Consistent**  
**Patronize Those That Support Labor**  
**WE DO!**

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Make Appreciative Holiday Gifts

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# LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1912.

Pathless the gulf of feeling yawns—  
No trivial bridge of words  
Or arch of boldest span  
Can leap the moat that girds  
The sincere man. —Thoreau.

The noisy little microbe from Cleveland known as Max Hayes made a sorry showing in the contest for the presidency of the American Federation of Labor at the Rochester convention. The showing made, however, was really greater than either the cause or the candidate deserved.

It is said that many bakeries in the city are discouraging the use of the union label by telling patrons that their bread is union made, but that labels are scarce and can not be obtained. Union men and women should not pay any attention to such statements as they are wholly untrue and every employer can get an unlimited supply of them. Demand the label, and see that you get it.

There is no excuse for any trade unionist wearing non-union underwear, sox, shirts, hats, shoes, or garments of any kind, because a glance at the advertisements in this paper will direct you to the places where these articles may be obtained bearing the union label. Bear this in mind when in need of anything. Look over these advertisements and help those who help you. Be consistent, true trade unionists.

Sacramento has brought to light the star union buster in a laundry owner in that city. His name is Warner, and he accused the Laundry Workers' Union of not being agreeable to do business with, whereupon he was requested to draw up a working agreement of his own. This he did. The agreement proved to be satisfactory to the union and was signed by a representative. Then the union buster surprised all concerned by refusing to sign his own agreement.

There must be an African somewhere in the commercial woodpile. It has been reported in all the financial papers during the last few months that the iron and steel plants throughout the country were swamped with orders and men extremely scarce, and that the orders now on hand would keep all the mills working to their limit until far into the coming new year. And now comes R. G. Dunn with his review of trade, in which a contradictory note is sounded. It says that labor is now more plentiful, but that the steel mills are not "operating quite up to the high rate maintained in October," yet gives no reason for the lessening of the speed in the operation of these plants. The review goes on to say that "convincing evidence of the remarkable expansion in iron and steel was furnished by the increase of over one million tons in the unfilled orders last month. This was a surprisingly large gain and may be attributed in part to the steady development of new export business."

## The Rochester Convention

The convention of the American Federation of Labor which came to a close last Saturday in Rochester, N. Y., again demonstrated that the labor movement of America is builded upon a foundation of such permanent character that it will not soon be destroyed no matter what character of storms may assault it from without or from within.

This convention was no exception to the rule, in that there were in attendance numbers of those dreamers and world-savers who fall victims to every wild doctrine that is advocated by glib-tongued talkers. The advocates of Socialism, who hope to draw the organization over into their camp, were there, and conducted themselves in the usual manner. The shouters for industrial unionism of an impracticable and impossible kind were also in attendance and made the usual amount of noise in their cries for "one big union." The syndicalist, while not so numerous as the others, was also in evidence and strutted about and blustered during the entire two weeks, howling and gesticulating wildly in his efforts to attract attention to himself and to his pet doctrine of sabotage and destruction.

But amid this Bedlam, quiet, cool, calculating and undismayed stood the true trade unionist with his practical plans for improvement in conditions for the men and women of toil. He listened attentively and respectfully to every delegate who had something to offer for betterment, but he refused to be carried away by the dreams of the fanatic who has within his grasp the goal of Utopia, if only the people will follow him. He even agreed with the crazy men when they gave expression to rational thoughts in sober moments, but steadfastly and stubbornly refused to be led to unknown regions where the cows were said to wear long horns and where the ardent advocates riding pet hobbies believed the Elysian fields to be located. Even that bulldozer and bully, W. D. Haywood, was permitted to loaf around the convention hall until he began to use some of his vicious tactics by assaulting a delegate to the convention, when the sergeant-at-arms was instructed to remove the disturber from the hall. Before the sergeant-at-arms could reach him, however, "Big Bill" took to his heels, ran across the street and barricaded himself in a laundry until the arrival of the police, who took him to the only place he is fit to occupy—a jail.

The convention transacted a large amount of business and did it in an orderly, systematic, sensible manner. Many matters of vital concern to the labor movement of the country were taken up and disposed of in a fashion which will undoubtedly be productive of much good to the movement in general.

Action was taken to properly organize the Pacific Coast in anticipation of the large number of immigrants expected to reach this coast after the opening of the Panama Canal, special stress being placed upon the necessity for organizing the unskilled and migratory workers.

Those favoring industrial unionism started a contest, and full latitude for discussion was allowed, and thoroughly threshing the question out the convention, by an overwhelming majority, decided the Federation is at the present time pursuing the proper course and that there is no reason for any digression.

The convention took a most definite stand against the proposal of the Carnegie Corporation or any other private concern pensioning ex-Presidents of the United States.

The convention sustained the position of the executive council in revoking the charter of the Alameda Labor Council for failure to unseat the Reid faction of the Electrical Workers, and re-affirmed its position in recognizing only the McNulty union of that craft as bona fide.

For the first time in ten years, President Gompers had an opponent for the office of chief executive of the organization, and again the delegates displayed those qualities which have made the American Federation of Labor the greatest institution of its kind in the world by defeating that opponent by a more than two-to-one vote.

William H. Johnson was also a candidate against James O'Connell for third vice-president, but the convention re-elected the incumbent. There was no opposition for the other places, and the incumbents were all retained in their offices, though First Vice-President Mitchell announced his intention of retiring as soon as the injunctions pending against him have been disposed of.

The delegates were not favorably impressed with the referendum proposition, presented by the radicals, and turned it down.

In the contest for the next convention, Seattle defeated its opponents, and next year the American Federation of Labor will meet on this coast.

It was a truly great and profitable gathering that will give a strong impetus to the forward march of the labor movement in America.



## Fluctuating Sentiments

Ofttimes I have seen a tall ship glide by against the tide, as if drawn by some invisible tow line with a hundred strong arms pulling it. Her sails unfilled, her streamers were drooping, she had neither side wheel nor stern wheel; still she moved on stately, in serene triumph, as if with her own life. But I knew that on the other side of the ship, hidden beneath the great hulk that swam so majestically there was a little, toiling steam tug, with a heart of fire and arms of iron, that was hugging it close and dragging it bravely on; and I knew that if the little steam tug untwined her arms and left the tall ship, it would wallow and roll about, and it would drift hither and thither, and go off with reflux tide, no man knows where. And so I have known more than one genius, high-decked, full-freighted, wide-sailed, gay-penned, that but for the bare, toiling arms and brave, warm beating heart of the faithful little wife that nestled close to him so that no wind or wave could part them, would soon have gone down stream and been heard of no more.—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

New York State has authorized the establishment in each county of a hospital for the tuberculous. The Health Department and State Charities Association have had to do considerable educating; especially has this been so in rural districts, where there seems to be a false sense of security regarding tuberculosis. In planning the county hospitals the number of beds are computed as two-thirds the average of tuberculosis deaths in the county, the cost of construction about \$500 per bed, and the maintenance about \$1.25 per day for a patient. The expenditures (which are to be met by the taxpayers of the respective counties) would be insignificant in comparison with the sums the public pay for good roads and the erection and maintenance of armories, orphan asylums, jails and prisons. Besides, says "The Journal of the American Medical Association," money put into the county tuberculosis hospital will help to close up many an almshouse and many an orphan asylum; for this disease (the most deadly in the most productive period of human existence) is one of the greatest causes of pauperism, and probably the greatest single cause of orphanage.

About the most despicable creature on earth is the agent in the employ of some educational fake that preys upon the young man who is possessed of more ambition than judgment. Frequently one of these fakirs comes along and engages the attention of a boy long enough to filch from him a portion of his earnings by telling fairy tales about how easy it is to learn under the system adopted by the institution he represents. Why becoming a lawyer, or a doctor, or a civil engineer, or a skilled mechanic of one kind or another, is about like going into a grocery store and handing the grocer the price and carrying away a sack of flour. The boy needs but pay a tuition fee, buy a few books (which the representative also sells), and, presto, the boy becomes a scientist at once. No need for years of patient and diligent delving into the pages of books, or tiresome years of practical experience. Not with the system used by "our school." The boy becomes at a single bound almost a giant among his fellows in intellect and skill. Strange as it may appear, occasionally these sharks take in bright, active-brained young men, who have not yet lost the romantic view of life. However, they generally wake up before they have gone far, but there are others for the fakir, and he goes on his way.

## Wit at Random

"Has his family got a skeleton in the closet?"  
"I don't know about what they've got in the closet, but they've got one in a hobble skirt."

"He always says the right thing at the right time, doesn't he?"

"More than that, he always keeps still at the right time."—Houston "Post."

Wife—Everything is getting higher.

Husband—Oh, I don't know. There's your opinion of me, and my opinion of you, and the neighbors' opinion of both of us.—Chicago "News."

"Did youse git anyting?" whispered the burglar on guard as his pal emerged from the window.

"Naw, de bloke wot lives here is a lawyer," replied the other in disgust.

"Dat's hard luck," said the first; "did youse lose anyting?"—"Ohio State Journal."

The day before she was going to be married the old negro servant came to her mistress and entrusted her savings in her keeping.

"Why should I keep it? I thought you were going to be married?" said her mistress.

"So I is, Missus, but do you 'spose I'd keep all dis money in the house with that strange nigger?"

Two pickpockets had been following an old gentleman, who seemed a likely subject for their nefarious designs, when, suddenly he turned into a lawyer's office.

"What shall we do now?" asked one of the thieving pair, nonplused at the turn events had taken.

"Wait for the lawyer!" promptly replied the other.

"He's a brute."

"How so?"

"When she promised to be his wife he said he would do everything in his power to make her happy."

"Well?"

"He spends all of his time at the club."

"Well, if he is really a brute that ought to help some."—Houston "Post."

Two Irishmen were turned over by a wave while out for a row. One of them swam to the shore, and after a short rest was seen to start back toward the other man, who was still wrestling with the waves.

"Why, what are you going back into the water for, Pat?" inquired a bystander.

"Why, Oi had to save meself foirst," said Pat, "and now, begorra, Oi'm going back to save Moike."

A country minister, who was walking one afternoon, was surprised upon coming to a turn in the road to hear someone who was approaching him swearing violently.

As he rounded the bend he was horrified to meet a barefoot lad driving a yoke of oxen and alternately lashing them with whip and strings of profanity. The minister accosted the lad and began to lecture him on the outcome of such vices. Finally, the dominie paused, and the boy broke in, saying:

"Gol dern it, parson, yer only wastin' yer time, fer yuh see it's like this—mom's got religion, and ever since sis's bin agoin' with the school teacher she's got religion, too; then pap, he got it a spell ago, at one of your revival meetin's. Now if I go an' get it, who in blazes is gonna drive these here oxen?"

## Miscellaneous

### NATION'S NEED.

By Edwin Markham.

What do we need to keep the nation whole,  
To guard the pillars of the State? We need  
The fine audacities of honest deed;  
The homely old integrities of soul;  
The swift temerities that take the part  
Of outcast right—the wisdom of the heart;  
Brave hopes that mammon never can detain,  
Nor sully with his gainless clutch for gain.

We need the Cromwell fire to make us feel  
The common burden and the public trust,  
To be a thing as sacred and august  
As the white vigil where the angels kneel.  
We need the faith to go a path untrod,  
The power to be alone and vote with God.

### AQUATIC PARK AMENDMENT.

By James Edward Rogers.

The water front of San Francisco is entirely devoted to shipping purposes. There is not available a single spot on which the people may assemble for rest and recreation.

The acquiring of a site for an aquatic park will secure to the public a means of utilizing the natural advantages of the harbor for the purpose of healthy amusement.

The cove lying between Black Point (foot of Van Ness avenue) and Fisherman's Wharf, is at once the best and the only aquatic park site remaining on the water front.

The location and contour of the cove affords protection from the winds and tides. It is also within easy distance from the most thickly populated parts of the city.

The purchase by the city of this site and the construction there of boat and bathing houses will supply a need already felt by a large proportion of the people and form an attractive resort which is certain to grow in popularity.

The city which boasts the finest harbor in the world ought surely to claim some part of its water front as a pleasure ground where the people, old and young, of both sexes, may assemble and enjoy to the utmost the invigorating influence of the surroundings.

We strongly urge the voters to approve the proposed bond issue of \$800,000 for the acquisition of an aquatic park.

### USED LABEL FRAUDULENTLY.

During the past week two Los Angeles printers were convicted of illegal use of the Allied Printing Trades Union label.

Warren G. Kellow, of the firm of Kaestner, Kellow & Brown, pleaded guilty Tuesday afternoon in the police court before Justice Chambers to a charge of having fraudulently used the union label of the allied printing trades on posters which the firm printed for one of the candidates at the recent election.

The defendant's interests were looked after by the law firm of Earl Rogers. After a conference in the offices of the defendant's lawyers the plea of guilty was arranged and all parties to the controversy appeared before Judge Chambers, who accepted the plea and fined the defendant \$100. Sentence was suspended on the promise of Mr. Kellow never to repeat the offense.

B. W. Ogden was tried before Judge Frederickson last Thursday morning on a charge of having illegally used the label, and Ogden, upon the advice of his attorney, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 or spend 100 days in jail.

The Allied Printing Trades Council is determined that fraudulent use of the union label in Los Angeles shall cease.



## American Federation of Labor Letter

### Upholsterers Win.

At Minneapolis fifty-two union upholsterers employed in the wholesale department of a local furniture company have returned to work, after being on strike against the ventilating system. The company involved has agreed to install an adequate ventilating system within a specified time or forfeit an amount in accordance with the law governing the sanitation of factories and workshops.

### Proposed Pension Plan.

The press reports state that \$10,000,000 have been set aside by the Bell system embracing the Bell Telephone Company and associated companies, for pensions, sick benefits, and life insurance for the 175,000 employees and their families. It is said that under the terms of the new pension plan employees sixty or more years of age, who have been twenty or more years in the service, may retire on pensions, and those who are fifty-five or more years old and have been in the service twenty-five years or more, may be retired at the option of the company. The pension age of females is five years younger. The plan for distributing the pension is based on length of service, as stated, and the amount of pay received. A man thirty years in the service is promised 30 per cent of his annual pay for the last ten years preceding retirement, no pension to be less than \$20 per month. Sickness and accident disabilities are provided for employees, and in case death resulting from accident in the service, insurance amounting to three years' salary will be paid, the maximum, however, to be \$5000. The American Federation of Labor, in its advocacy of humane treatment of employees, is no doubt responsible in large measure for companies of this character making provision for those who are employed by them.

### Postal Savings Banks Win.

For many years the American Federation of Labor worked unceasingly for the establishment by the government of postal savings banks, and as a result the government finally took favorable action and instituted these depositories in the post offices throughout the country on July 1, 1910. These banks met with instant popularity and, according to the latest available figures, just made public by the postmaster general, shows that a large sum of money is deposited with the government, the deposits having reached approximately \$28,000,000. This amount has been deposited by 200,000 individuals, making an average of \$86 per depositor. The system is now operated in 12,773 post offices, including 644 branch offices and stations. To date 7357 banks have qualified to receive postal savings funds, the act passed by Congress providing that such institutions shall be solvent banks organized under national or State laws and subject to national or State supervision and examination. At the will of the depositor deposits can be converted into United States two and a half per cent interest bearing bonds. Applications for this conversion of deposits into bonds must be made on or before December 2d, and depositors may exchange the whole or part of their savings deposits for bonds, registered or coupon, in denominations of \$20, \$100 or \$500 as they elect. There has been three bond issues thus far, the last one being made on July 1st. Under the law bonds are issued only on January 1st and July 1st of each year, and originally applicants had to make application at least fifteen days before either of these dates, but now thirty days' notice is required.

### Electric Company Persists.

At Erie, Pa., the General Electric Company is still continuing its methods of intimidation among its employees, especially in the pattern depart-

ment, where the skilled mechanics have shown a persistent desire to become affiliated with the organization of their craft. It will be remembered that the News Letter some time ago contained the story of the discrimination by this company, it having discharged a number of pattern makers who became members of the Pattern Makers' League.

### Another Label Shop.

At Jamestown, N. Y., a local union of garment workers was recently organized in one of the large clothing manufacturing establishments. It is confidently expected that in a short time the firm will be using the union label on all its goods. No friction has yet attended the organization, and an agreement carrying an increase in wages will be executed in the near future.

### Unveil Monument.

To mark the last resting place of Charles Lazinskus and Frank Nagrikus a monument has been erected by the District Council of the United Garment Workers of America in Chicago. The exercises were attended by a large number of members. The two men mentioned were shot in the great struggle of the garment workers to eliminate the sweat shops of the clothing manufacturers in Chicago. The exercises were attended by a large number of members of the garment workers as well as other union men and appropriate addresses were delivered. The memory of these men will live, for it was through their efforts that the garment workers of Chicago were enabled to secure better conditions and command a recognition of the employers.

### Suit to Dissolve Clerks.

Proceedings have been brought in the Circuit Court of Tippecanoe County, Indiana, to dissolve the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association. The proceedings have been filed in the name of the State on the complaint of Susie Wolgamont. The complainant has been an employee in the general offices of the clerks for many years, but through some disagreement is not now employed by the organization. Miss Wolgamont alleges that she is a member in good standing of the organization and that the International Union has been acting as a corporation without having been incorporated. The complainant asks that the banks holding the funds of the International Union be restrained from paying any more money to the officers, and that a receiver be appointed to take charge of the property and that the money be returned to the members. The Lafayette, Ind., Clerks' Union has been involved in a strike against a department store since last August, and some of those on strike have been drawing benefits from the organization since that time. It is strongly intimated that the proceedings in court can be connected in some way with this difficulty. The officers of the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association do not take the filing of this seriously and are not worried over the outcome.

### Gives Out Opinion.

Attorney General Wickersham recently submitted his opinion to the Navy Department relative to the operation of the new eight-hour law. His opinion is to the effect that laborers and mechanics employed on government work, in private ship yards, and by other contractors, are not prohibited by the amendment to the naval appropriation bill and adopted by the last Congress from working additional hours upon other than government work in the same establishment after the performance of eight hours of work on government contracts. The contractors, according to the opinion, are also relieved from the application of the eight-hour law to work done in the preparation of raw material which is not specifically known to be intended for government uses and in the general operation of a plant not

devoted to government work. Whether the interpretation of this law will work out to the satisfaction of both employer and employee remains to be seen, but in all probability it will not. The fact that the Fore River Ship Building Company, of Quincy, Mass., formerly a nine-hour establishment, went to the eight-hour day in every department, indicates that where government work is being performed by private contract a strict observance of the eight-hour law will be of as much benefit to the employers as to the employees and eliminate useless friction.

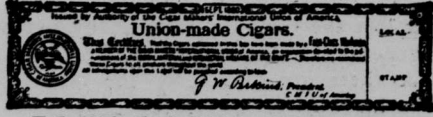
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**BLUE LABEL CIGARS**



**"EXAMINER" STRIKE.**

Shortly after the pressmen's strike on the San Francisco "Examiner" the bulletin of the Citizens' Alliance of this city stated that the strike of the pressmen on the "Examiner" was lost; that with the help of a few loyal men and assistance furnished by us the "Examiner" had no difficulty in breaking the strike. This boast of the Citizens' Alliance was followed only last week by placing a boycott on stores which have signed up with the local journeymen tailors.

In other words, the Citizens' Alliance, brothers of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of Los Angeles, are employing the very methods that they raved against when used by unions. It would seem that laboring men and women of San Francisco would awaken to the fact that all unions are in danger and that the way to offset this attack by our enemies is to stand together and refuse to aid any business house or concern that is not fair to organized labor.

The Citizens' Alliance is waging war against us; then let us stand together and fight back. Two steps in the right direction would be to not patronize stores that have not signed up with the journeymen tailors and not patronize the boycotted and unfair San Francisco "Examiner."

STRIKE COMMITTEE,  
WEB PRESSMEN'S UNION No. 4.

**ORPHEUM.**

The Orpheum for next week will have as its headline attraction Marion Littlefield's Florentine Singers, consisting of Helena Morrill and Helen Alton, sopranos; Marion Littlefield and Florence Le Moyne, contraltos; Stefano Pettine and Angelo Liguori, tenors; and Alfred Swinton and Ernest Armor, basses. Alfred Zambarano is musical director, and handsome costumes and picturesque scenery lend enchantment to the view. Adrienne Augarde, an English singing comedienne, will appear in a one-act comedy "A Matter of Duty," which illustrates how a young bride matched her wits against the United States custom service. Ed. Morton, who also comes next week, is a singing comedian whose comedy is new and crisp. The Flying Martins, the limit for daring and speed on the double trapeze, are in a class by themselves. Next week will be the last of Harry Gilfoil, in "Baron Sands"; George Felix and the Barry Girls, in "The Boy Next Door"; Al. Rayno's trained bull dogs, and the dainty comedienne Ethel Green in her delightful singing monologue.

**FAVORS CONTRIBUTORY PLAN.**

"Bring me a bill embodying a compulsory contributory pension plan for civil service employees which has been worked out by a competent actuary, and which will assure the Federal Government the return of any moneys it may advance to finance the plan, and I will do everything in my power to procure its passage by the next Congress." This was a statement made by Speaker Champ Clark in discussing the question of pensioning faithful clerks who have given the best years of their lives in the service of the government, but who would be destitute if compelled to leave the service without provision for their declining years. The problem of pensioning government employees who have become incapacitated, either by illness or old age, has been one that has been calling for solution for a number of years. No doubt some plan will be worked out during the next year whereby a fair and effective superannuation plan can be put into effect which will protect the employees of the civil service.

It has been well said that we shall never have Socialism until there is no longer need of Socialism; until men are ready, that is, of their own free will, to serve in a socialistic state. Which, being interpreted, is the millennium for which we are all working.—Winston Churchill

**MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.**

Headquarters and secretaries' office, 68 Haight. The regular weekly meeting of the board of directors was held Tuesday, November 26, 1912, President Albert A. Greenbaum presiding.

Transfer deposited by S. Achtel, bass, Local No. 310.

Admitted to full membership: Miss Gladys Munroe.

Through error in copying the nominating committee's report the name of Charles Foster was omitted and should have appeared as one of the nominees for board of directors.

The name of F. Borgel has been added to the list of nominees for the A. F. of M. convention, by petition.

The N. S. G. W. banquet hall has been placed in Class D list of halls.

The auditorium in the German House has been placed in Class C, and the banquet hall in Class D list of halls.

Permission has been granted members to volunteer services at Old People's Home, December 8th; also to play under lady pianist non-member for an entertainment at Scottish Rite Auditorium, December 3rd.

Local No. 6, A. F. of M., of San Francisco, Cal., donated \$15,300 to the General Campaign Strike Committee, formed by the San Francisco unionists for the purpose of unionizing Los Angeles, Cal., in opposition to a concerted movement of the Employers' Association to destroy the unions. The organization proved successful and preserved and greatly strengthened the unions. Of all the contributors but one exceeded the musicians, namely, the machinists, No. 68, who contributed a total of \$17,500.—From "International Musician," St. Louis, Mo., November, 1912.

**Musical Fund Society.**

The following officers have been elected for the ensuing term: President, C. Dickman; first vice-president, M. Davis; second vice-president, H. Arf; secretary, F. Borgel; treasurer, J. J. Mundwyler; trustees, F. Mundwyler, G. Keil, R. Uhlig; librarian, L. Hauser.

**UNIONISM IN THE SOUTH.**

Richard Cornelius, who a short time ago returned from an organizing trip through the Southeast, says that the spirit of unionism in that section of the country is growing and will have to be reckoned with in the future.

In Augusta, Ga., the street car company had organized a rump union in an effort to destroy the organization of the legitimate union, but after a fight which lasted twenty-seven days, during which the people of that city willingly walked, the company was brought to submission and agreed to disband the rump union and recognize the regularly chartered organization as well as correcting the system of counting the money turned in by conductors, over which there had been considerable trouble, and increase the pay of employees 2 cents per hour. Both city and State officials were bitterly opposed to the strike and the militia was ordered out by the Governor, but the loyalty of the people was such that the company was compelled to yield.

At Columbia, S. C., a strike of two weeks' duration resulted in a complete victory for the men, as did also a strike in Charleston. In the two latter places the strikers had the sympathy and support of the officials as well as the people, the Governor of the State being particularly commended for his impartial stand.

The members of the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' Union No. 3 were forced to organize in order to maintain a living wage and moral conditions in the Packard & Bond Piano Factory of Fort Wayne, Ind. The result was that they were locked out. In order to help the workers in this struggle you are requested to refrain from purchasing a Packard or Bond piano.

**NATIONAL LABOR LAW CONFERENCE.**

Announcement of its sixth annual meeting, to be held in Boston, December 27-28, has just been issued from its headquarters in New York by the American Association for Labor Legislation.

Topics to receive most attention in the discussions this year are the planks in the association's immediate legislative program. "Factory Inspection and Labor Law Enforcement" is at the top of the list, with "One Day of Rest in Seven," "Protection Against Lead Poisoning," and "Notification of Industrial Injuries," as the proposals for uniform State legislation. The plan for Congressional legislation includes a new Federal Employees' Accident Compensation Law, and Oscar S. Straus, former Secretary of Commerce, will lead the discussion.

Among the speakers at these sessions will be John R. Commons, member of the Wisconsin Industrial Commission; John Fitch, author of "Old Age at Forty"; Edward F. Brown, investigator of children in the night messenger service; Robert Emmet Chaddock, of Columbia University; Henry Sterling, a prominent labor leader of Boston; and Charles Sumner Bird, who will speak on "An Employer's View of Factory Inspection."

"The Minimum Wage" is the subject for a joint conference with the American Economic Association, led by Prof. Henry R. Seager of Columbia University. Among other topics to be discussed are: "Hours in Continuous Industries," by Charles M. Cabot of Boston; "Home Work," by Miss Mary C. Wiggin; "Unemployment," by William Hard; and "Occupational Diseases," by Dr. John B. Andrews of New York the secretary of the Association.

**TEAMSTERS' THANKSGIVING BALL.**

The third annual "at home" of the Brotherhood of Teamsters, No. 85, was held in Eagles' Hall, Thanksgiving eve., and was largely attended by a most enthusiastic crowd.

The program consisted of vaudeville turns, songs, dances and specialties of various kinds, those taking part as entertainers being: Marion Woodall, Dorothy Bouteiller, Regina Hurley, Sadie Buckley, Beatrice Madden, Irene Simmons, Geneva Nielaw, Edith Griffin, Myrtle Frazen, Harry McKenzie and Otto Walfish.

The souvenir program given out was one of the neatest and most unique things we have seen, being the head of a horse.

Those who attended vow they will never miss an entertainment given by the teamsters.

Courage is a hardy plant; it is never destroyed by being "plucked up."—Lippincott's.

**THE HOME OF THE UNION STAMP****FRANK BROS.****THE BIG CLOTHIERS  
For MEN and BOYS****1015 MARKET STREET near SIXTH****Herman's Hats****UNION MADE****2396 MISSION STREET  
AT TWENTIETH**



## San Francisco Labor Council

### Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held November 22, 1912.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., President McLaughlin in the chair.

**Reading of Minutes**—The minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

**Credentials**—Bartenders, P. Barling, vice E. Ewig; Retail Clerks, J. P. Griffin, vice J. A. McCormack; Cooks, E. B. Herschman, vice Julius Selma; Cloak Makers, Bro. Freidman, vice Bro. Gail, Bro. Rubin, vice Bro. Sellinger; Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5, Chas. E. Myers. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed—From Mutual Aid and Employment Bureau, acknowledging receipt of \$10 donation. Bakers No. 24, enclosing \$5 for Marine Gasoline Engineers. From National Committee on Prison Labor, acknowledging receipt of subscription. From Panama Pacific Exposition, quoting telegram forwarded to Delegate Scharrenberg inviting A. F. of L. to hold the 1915 convention in this city. From District Council of Retail Clerks, requesting Council to not patronize stores open after 6 p. m., on November 27th.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Musicians' Union No. 6, requesting Council to levy a boycott on the Corey Theatre, Union street, near Fillmore. From Tailors' Union No. 2, request for a boycott on the Emporium. From Milk Wagon Drivers, request for a blanket boycott on firms who do not comply with their new agreement on December 15th. From Teamsters' Joint Executive Council, indorsing Milk Wagon Drivers' request. From Crowley Launch and Tugboat Assn., requesting publicity inasmuch as it has settled with the Marine Gasoline Engineers.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From C. M. Wollenberg, Superintendent of Relief Home, requesting Council to assist in the passage of proposed Charter Amendment No. 22.

Referred to Organizing Committee—From Dredgemen's Union No. 493, request for assistance of Council in the matter of building up the organization.

Referred to "Labor Clarion"—From Piano and Organ Workers' Union No. 3, Fort Wayne, Ind., requesting trade unionists to refrain from purchasing a Packard or Bond piano. From the Sutter Clothes Shop, 132 Kearny street, notifying Council that they were fair to Tailors' Union No. 2.

Referred to Secretary—From Office Employees' Association, requesting Council to employ their members. From Central Labor Council of San Joaquin County, in reference to Yost Dorman Co., which is on the unfair list of that body. From the bookkeeper of public works, asking information relative to overtime rates of various organization.

Referred to Trustees—Report of Treasurer for quarter ending October 30, 1912.

Communication from Secretary Nolan requesting a leave of absence to attend an important meeting of the International Molders' Executive Board. On motion, the request was granted.

Communication from Thos. Davis & Co., notifying Council of their position toward organized labor. Moved that the communication be published in the "Labor Clarion"; amendment—that the communication be filed; amendment to amendment, "Resolved, That it be the sense of the San Francisco Labor Council that the so-called boycotts now being prosecuted by the Citizens' Alliance against certain clothing firms in this city are entirely unwarranted from the standpoint of organized labor." Amendment to amendment carried.

**Reports of Unions**—Bartenders—Donated \$50 to the Tveitmoen, Johannsen, Clancy fund; re-

quested a further demand for the union bar card; Butchers—Will give a grand ball on November 30th at the Auditorium, Page and Fillmore; Local No. 4, San Rafael, will affiliate with International; requested the assistance of the Council to the end that Local No. 3 will become affiliated with International. Tailors—Boycotting 11 stores because of refusal to sign wage scale and agreement of Bushmen; six stores have signed up and are being boycotted by the Citizens' Alliance for so doing. Marine Gasoline Engineers—Have settled strike with Crowley Launch Co., and have secured recognition from the Launch and Tugboat Owners' Association. Cigar Makers—Business bad. Bakers No. 24—Still boycotting the Occidental and Quality Bakeries; will give a grand ball November 30th, Majestic Hall. Shoe Clerks—Will assist Tailors' Union in the proposed boycott on the Emporium; 16 stores have signed their agreement; Cooks' Helpers—Have settled their trouble with Vienna Restaurant on Ellis street. Grocery Clerks—Will boycott Wreden & Co., and requested the assistance of organized labor in their fight against this firm. Post Office Clerks—Have formed union of postal clerks in Oakland. Web Pressmen—Still boycotting the "Examiner"; requested the assistance of organized labor in prosecuting same. Waiters—Have made satisfactory arrangements with Palace Hotel management; also have office space to rent. Pile Drivers—Are organizing Southern part of State. Retail Clerks—Are taking up with International the question of assisting the Tailors' Union; have withdrawn cards from non-union stores.

**Label Section**—Minutes were read and filed.

**Executive Committee**—Reported progress on the following matters: First—Plumbers' request for a boycott on the Pacific Gas and Electric Co., Second—Complaint of District Council of Painters against the American Hotel. Third—Horse-shoers' request for a boycott on the firm of Roth, Blum & Co. Fourth—Cooks' Helpers' complaint against Vienna Restaurant. Fifth—Resolutions from Web Pressmen's Union against the "Examiner." Report concurred in.

**Organizing Committee**—Reported favorably on the application of the Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5, and recommended their delegates be seated. Concurred in.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

**Special Committee—By-Laws Committee**—Reported on amendment submitted by Delegate Rooney, relative to paragraph five of the declaration of principles, and find no reason for making a recommendation. Concurred in.

On the proposed amendment submitted by Label Section, your committee finds no reason for making a recommendation; concurred in. On the amendment relative to combining the offices of financial secretary and treasurer, the proper corrections were made to conform with the change; concurred in. On section 2, article 6, the amendment on the method of holding elections, your committee recommends that the Council indorse same as amended; concurred in. On article 11, amendment on referendum, committee recommends that Council indorse same as amended; concurred in. Moved that the committee's report be adopted as a whole; concurred in.

Moved that the secretary be authorized to have 2500 copies of By-Laws printed; motion carried.

**New Business**—On motion of Marine Gasoline Engineers, the boycott on the Crowley Launch Co. was raised.

Moved that the Council declare the Fairyland Theatre on Devisadero street unfair; motion carried.

Moved and carried that the following telegram be sent to Delegate Scharrenberg at Rochester: "San Francisco Labor Council instructs you to

## MATTIE M. BARKLEY

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER

Typewriting, Multigraphing

Only Union Public Stenographer in the State

Phones: Kearny 4997; J 1660

565 Pacific Building

Union Label of the United Brewery Workmen.

When drinking beer, see that this Label is on the keg or bottle.

**Union Made and Bottled**

**Soft Drink and Mineral Water**

## INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT BOARD

ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING

PINE AND SANSOME STS.

PHONES: SUTTER 358, C 3589

## Orpheum 8'Farrell Street bet. Powell and Stockton

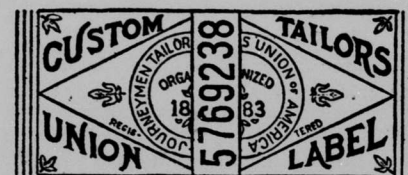
Safest and Most Magnificent Theatre in America. Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon. MATINEE EVERY DAY.

THE HIGHEST STANDARD OF VAUDEVILLE. MARION LITTLEFIELD'S FLORENTINE SINGERS; ADRIENNE AUGARDE and Her Company in Mrs. Richard Burton's One-Act Comedy "A Matter of Duty"; ED. MORTON, the Comedian Who Sings; FLYING MARTINS, Sensational Wizards of the Air; HARRY GILFOIL as "BARON SANDS"; GEORGE FELIX and the BARRY GIRLS in "The Boy Next Door"; AL. RAYNO'S PERFORMING BULL DOGS; NEW DAYLIGHT MOTION PICTURES. Last Week—Tremendous Hit of ETHEL GREEN, Vaudeville's Daintiest Comedienne.

Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00. Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c.

PHONES DOUGLAS 70, HOME C-1570.

## WHEN ORDERING CUSTOM-MADE TAILORING



Demand of your Merchant Tailor That this Label be Sewed In. It is a Guarantee That They are Strictly Custom Made.

The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

# CAN'T BUST 'EM

## OVERALLS & PANTS

UNION MADE

# ARGONAUT SHIRTS



bring on the floor of the convention question of men on trial at Indianapolis, to the end that full publicity be given to their defense; also that you get publicity in labor press and ask convention to arrange for raising funds for defense of men on trial."

**Law and Legislative Committee**—Reported on Charter Amendments as follows: Committee recommends indorsement of Charter Amendment No. 7. Moved that the recommendation be concurred in; motion carried. Committee recommended the indorsement of Charter Amendment No. 12. Moved that the recommendation be concurred in; motion carried. Committee recommended the indorsement of Charter Amendment No. 13. Moved that the recommendation be concurred in; motion lost. Committee recommended the indorsement of Charter Amendment No. 14. Moved that the matter lay on the table; motion lost. Moved that the recommendation be concurred in; motion lost. Committee recommended the indorsement of Charter Amendment No. 15. Brothers Parker and Sapiro submitted a minority report opposing this amendment. Moved that the minority report be substituted for the majority report; amended—that we take no action on this matter. At this time the privilege of the floor was granted to Dr. Salfield, who spoke against this amendment. The previous question was called for and put on this motion. The amendment that the Council take no action was carried.

**Receipts**—Total receipts, \$208. **Expenses**—Total expenses, \$187.25.

Council adjourned at 11:20 p. m.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Faternally submitted,  
JOHN I. NOLAN, Secretary.

#### LABEL SECTION MINUTES.

The regular meeting of the Label Section held Wednesday evening, November 20, 1912, was called to order at 8:15, President Benj. Schonhoff in the chair. Roll call of officers and all noted present. Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

**Credential** — Of Peter Barling, Bartenders' Union, Local No. 41, was received, and on motion delegate was seated.

**Reports of Committees**—Agitation Committee reported having secured samples of novelties to be given away by the Label Section as a reminder of the union label, and submitted same; also endeavoring to ascertain the feasibility of advertising the union label by having moving picture slides in the various picture theatres; also recommended that the union label prize contest be called off owing to lack of interest in the same by the trades unionists and their friends. Referred to new business for consideration.

**Reports of Unions**—Hatters—Reported that the courts had decided against them in the Loewe hat case, and judgment rendered in favor of the employers; but the Hatters' Union has appealed the case to the higher court; also called attention to the large number of the unfair Stetson hats worn by union men in this city in place of union labeled hats. Pressmen—Protested against the way in which union men and women of San Francisco continue to buy and read the San Francisco "Examiner," thereby injuring the pressmen's fight and ridiculing the principles of organized labor. Steam Engineers—Reported doing their best to impress upon their members the necessity of buying only union-made products, and demanding the working card and button at all times. Machine Blacksmiths (Ship)—Requested information in regard to the boycott on the "Examiner," being unable to obtain any from the Allied Printing Trades Council, after repeated attempts to do so. Retail Clerks—Reported having taken the working cards away from the firm of C. J. Heesemans in Oakland in

support of the bushelmen and tailors, as said firm is now owned and controlled by Roos Bros. of this city. Bartenders—Reported that the union men of this city are not backing them up as strong as they should by refusing to patronize saloons that do not display the union bar card as an insignia that the employees of such place are getting their one day off in seven.

**Communications**—From the Women's International Union Label League, referred from Labor Council, requesting donation and support in their efforts to boost the union label among the working women as well as the wives, etc., of union men. Read and request granted.

**Bills**—The following bills were read and referred to the trustees, and after being favorably reported on were ordered paid, viz: Emil Guth, stamps, \$3; J. P. Griffin, salary November, 1912, and stamps, \$13.50; Samuel Printing Co., printing postals, \$3.75; Mortimer Kelly, carriage hire for agitation committee in the Mission district, \$10.50.

**New Business**—Report of agitation committee was taken up and referred back to said committee for further action and more definite investigation as to the standing of the Whitehead, Hoag Co. with union labor. On motion, the names of the stores that have remained true to organized labor and are now being boycotted by the Citizens' Alliance for so doing, be recorded in the minutes, especially the Clarion for its stand in behalf of the pressmen, and organized labor and its friends be requested to give all patronage possible to these stores. There being a vacancy in the office of vice-president, in honor to the pressmen, for their efforts against the unfair San Francisco "Examiner," Delegate C. E. Bowen of said organization was elected to fill the vacancy. No further business, meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,  
JAS. P. GRIFFIN, Recording Secretary.

**Notice**—In view of the fact that the Citizens' Alliance is making such a determined attack against those firms having seen fit to remain friendly to organized labor by signing agreements with those unions having men employed in said houses, thereby using the union label to a large extent, and selling union labeled products, as well as having their employees carry a union card or button, we ask that all union men and women and their relatives and friends give all patronage possible to these firms, as follows: Clarion Clothing Co., 867 Market street; Carroll & Tilton, 733 Market street; S. N. Wood & Co., corner Fourth and Market streets; Thos. Davis Co., 936 Market street, and Pragers Department Store, corner Market and Jones streets. There are several other union stores also in the downtown district who deserve your patronage, but the above are making a fight against the open shop at present; so give them your united support, and show your power by demanding the union label, card and button at all times.

#### NEW ZEALAND AGAINST CHINESE.

United action is being taken in Auckland and throughout New Zealand generally by employers and workmen to prevent the introduction of Chinese labor into the trades. Recently the alarm which has been created in all industries was expressed at a public meeting held in the Trades Hall under the joint auspices of the Auckland branch of the New Zealand Federated Workers' Association and the manufacturers of Auckland.

Mr. Mills, the principal speaker, declared that the only possible danger that lay before New Zealand was the yellow man. It was bad for any community to receive a man who had no family responsibilities. One of two things must be done with the Asiatics—the white man must marry them to his daughters or send them back to their own country. The economic aspect of the problem was that the Chinaman produced as much as he could and bought as little as he needed.



## The German Savings and Loan Society

(The German Bank)

Savings Incorporated 1868 Commercial  
526 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco.

The following Branches for Receipt and Payment of Deposits Only:

Mission Branch, 2572 Mission Street, Between 21st and 22nd; Richmond District Branch, S. W. Corner Clement and 7th Ave.; Haight Street Branch, S. W. Corner Haight and Belvedere.

June 29, 1912:

Assets	\$51,140,101.75
Capital Actually Paid Up in Cash	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	1,656,403.80
Employees' Pension Fund	140,109.60
Number of Depositors	56,609

Office Hours—10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 6:30 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.

It's always fair weather  
When good fellows get together

## Old Gilt Edge Whiskey

Rye Bourbon



SEE that the Bartender who waits on you wears one of these Buttons. Color: Nov. Gold on Dark Blue.

## Summerfield & Haines

UNION-MADE CLOTHING

COR. SIXTH AND MARKET

Agents Carhartt Overalls

## Golden Gate Compressed Yeast

Save tin foil wrappers with labels attached for silverware and picture premiums. Office, 26 Mint Ave., San Francisco.

Phone Mission 7840 Hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.  
GAS GIVEN 7 to 8 p. m.

DR. W. A. COLBURN

Exempt Member S. F. Typographical Union No. 21

DENTIST

Lecturer of Operative Technique  
College of Physicians and Surgeons  
529 CASTRO STREET  
Near 18th Street



# Allied Printing Trades Council

787 MARKET STREET, ROOMS 219-220.

JOHN W. HOGAN, Secretary.



NOVEMBER, 1912

## LIST OF UNION OFFICES.

\*Linotype Machines.  
†Monotype Machines.  
‡Simplex Machines.

(2)	Abbott, F. H.	545-547 Mission
(116)	Althof & Bahls.	330 Jackson
(37)	Altwater Printing Co.	2565 Mission
(104)	Arnberger & Metzler.	215 Leidesdorff
(126)	Ashbury Heights Advance.	1672 Haight
(211)	Associated Ptg. & Supply Co.	711 Sansome
(48)	Baldwin & McKay.	166 Valencia
(185)	Banister & Oster.	516 Mission
(77)	Bardell Art Printing Co.	343 Front
(7)	*Barry, Jas. H. Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(16)	Bartow & Co.	516 Mission
(82)	Baummann Printing Co.	120 Church
(73)	*Belcher & Phillips.	509-511 Howard
(14)	Ben Franklin Press.	138 Second
(139)	*Blen, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.	340 Sansome
(65)	*Blair-Murdock Co.	68 Fremont
(99)	*Bolte & Braden.	50 Main
(196)	Borgel & Downie.	718 Mission
(69)	Brower, Marcus.	346 Sansome
(93)	Brown & Power Stationery Co.	327 California
(3)	*Brunt, Walter N. Co.	880 Mission
(4)	Buckley & Curtin.	739 Market
(8)	*Bulletin.	767 Market
(220)	Calendar Printing Co.	16 Twenty-ninth
(121)	*California Demokrat.	51 Third
(176)	*California Press.	340 Sansome
(11)	*Call, The.	Third and Market
(71)	Canessa Printing Co.	635 Montgomery
(90)	*Carlisle, A. & Co.	251-253 Bush
(31)	Chameleon Press.	3623 19th
(40)	*Chronicle.	Chronicle Building
(120)	Co-Operative Press.	2330 Market
(39)	Collins, C. J.	3358 Twenty-second
(206)	Cottle Printing Co.	3256 Twenty-second
(41)	Coast Seamen's Journal.	44-46 East
(142)	*Crockier, H. S. Co.	230-240 Brannan
(25)	*Daily News.	340 Ninth
(157)	Davis, H. L. Co.	25 California
(12)	Detner Press.	451 Bush
(179)	*Donaldson & Molr.	568 Clay
(46)	Eastman & Co.	220 Kearny
(54)	Elite Printing Co.	897 Valencia
(62)	Eureka Press, Inc.	718 Mission
(215)	Fletcher, E. J.	325 Bush
(53)	Foster & Short.	342 Howard
(101)	Francis-Valentine Co.	777 Mission
(74)	Frank Printing Co.	1353 Post
(203)	*Franklin Linotype Co.	509 Sansome
(78)	Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co.	309 Battery
(107)	Gallagher, G. C.	311 Battery
(92)	Garrad, Geo. P.	1059 Mission
(75)	Gille Co.	2257 Mission
(56)	*Gilmartin & Co.	Stevenson and Ecker
(17)	Golden State Printing Co.	42 Second
(140)	Goldwin Printing Co.	1757 Mission
(190)	Griffith, E. B.	540 Valencia
(5)	Guedet Printing Co.	325 Bush
(127)	*Halle, R. H.	261 Bush
(20)	Hancock Bros.	263 Bush
(76)	Hanhart Printing Co.	260 Stevenson
(158)	Hansen Printing Co.	259 Natoma
(19)	*Hicks-Judd Co.	51-65 First
(47)	Hughes, E. C. Co.	147-151 Minna
(150)	*International Printing Co.	330 Jackson
(98)	Janssen Printing Co.	533 Mission
(42)	Jewish Voice.	340 Sansome
(124)	Johnson & Twilley.	1272 Folsom
(94)	*Journal of Commerce.	51 Third
(21)	Labor Clarion.	316 Fourteenth
(111)	Lafontaine, J. R.	243 Minna
(168)	*Lanson & Lauray.	534 Jackson
(227)	Lasky, I.	1203 Fillmore
(41)	Latham & Swallow.	243 Front
(57)	*La Voce del Popolo.	641 Stevenson
(118)	*Leader, The.	643 Stevenson
(108)	Levingston, L.	317 Front
(45)	Liss, H. C.	1540 California
(123)	*L'Italia Daily News.	118 Columbus Ave.
(135)	Lynch, J. T.	3388 Nineteenth
(9)	*Mackey, E. L. & Co.	788 Mission
(23)	Majestic Press.	315 Hayes
(175)	Marnell & Co.	77 Fourth
(95)	*Martin Linotype Co.	215 Leidesdorff
(1)	Miller & Miller.	619 Washington
(68)	Mitchell & Goodman.	362 Clay
(22)	Mitchell, John J.	516 Mission
(58)	Monahan, John.	311 Battery
(24)	Morris-Sheridan Co.	343 Front
(117)	Mullany, Geo. & Co.	2107 Howard
(115)	*Mysell-Rollins Co.	22 Clay
(96)	McClinton, M. G. & Co.	445 Sacramento
(72)	McCracken Printing Co.	806 Laguna
(80)	McLean, A. A.	218 Ellis
(55)	McNeill Bros.	788 McAllister
(91)	McNicol, John R.	215 Leidesdorff
(105)	*Neal Publishing Co.	66 Fremont
(208)	*Neubarth & Co., J. J.	330 Jackson
(43)	Nevin, C. W.	154 Fifth
(66)	Nobby Printing Co.	582 California
(87)	Norcross, Frank G.	1246 Castro
(149)	North Beach Record.	535 Montgomery Ave.
(161)	Occidental Supply Co.	580 Howard
(144)	Organized Labor.	1122 Mission
(156)	Pacific Coast Merchant.	423 Sacramento
(59)	Pacific Heights Printery.	2484 Sacramento
(187)	*Pacific Ptg. Co.	88 First
(81)	*Pernau Publishing Co.	753 Market
(70)	*Phillips & Van Orden.	509-511 Howard
(110)	Phillips, Wm.	317 Front
(60)	*Post.	727 Market
(109)	Primo Press.	67 First
(143)	Progress Printing Co.	228 Sixth
(33)	Reynard Press.	72 Second
(64)	Richmond Banner, The.	320 Sixth Ave.
(61)	*Recorder, The.	643 Stevenson
(26)	Roesch Co., Louis.	Fifteenth and Mission
(218)	Rossi, S. J.	517 Columbus Ave.
(83)	Seamus Wm.	16 Larkin

(30)	Sanders Printing Co.	443 Pine
(145)	*S. F. Newspaper Union.	818 Mission
(84)	*San Rafael Independent.	San Rafael, Cal.
(194)	*San Rafael Tocsin.	San Rafael, Cal.
(67)	Sausalito News.	Sausalito, Cal.
(154)	*Schwabacher-Frey Co.	555-561 Folsom
(152)	South City Printing Co.	South San Francisco
(6)	Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.	509 Sansome
(15)	Simplex System Co.	136 Pine
(125)	*Shanley Co., The.	147-151 Minna
(29)	Standard Printing Co.	324 Clay
(178)	Starkweathers, Inc.	343 Front
(27)	Stern Printing Co.	527 Commercial
(88)	Stewart Printing Co.	1264 Market
(49)	Stockwitz Printing Co.	1212 Turk
(10)	*Sunset Publishing House.	448-478 Fourth
(28)	*Taylor, Nash & Taylor.	412 Mission
(63)	*Telegraph Press.	66 Turk
(86)	Ten Bosch Co., The.	121 Second
(163)	Union Lithograph Co.	741 Harrison
(177)	United Presbyterian Press.	1074 Guerrero
(171)	Upham, Isaac & Co.	330 Jackson
(85)	Upton Bros. & Dalzelle.	144-154 Second
(51)	Wagner & Widup Printing Co.	1067 Mission
(35)	Wale Printing Co.	883 Market
(38)	*West Coast Publishing Co.	30 Sharon
(36)	West End Press.	2385 California
(106)	Wilcox & Co.	320 First
(34)	Williams, Jos.	410 Fourteenth
(44)	*Williams Printing Co.	348A Sansome
(112)	Wolff, Louis A.	64 Elgin Park

## BOOKBINDERS.

(2)	Abbott, F. H.	545-547 Mission
(116)	Althof & Bahls.	330 Jackson
(128)	Barry, Edward & Co.	215 Leidesdorff
(93)	Brown & Power.	327 California
(142)	Crocker Co., H. S.	230-240 Brannan
(78)	Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co.	309 Battery
(56)	Gilmartin Co.	Ecker and Stevenson
(233)	Gee & Son, F. S.	523 Clay
(231)	Haul, A. L. Bindery Co.	509 Sansome
(19)	Hicks-Judd Co.	51-65 First
(47)	Hughes, E. C.	147-151 Minna
(100)	Kitchen, Jno. & Co.	67 First
(108)	Levison Printing Co.	1540 California
(175)	Marnell, William & Co.	77 Fourth
(131)	Malloye, Frank & Co.	251-253 Bush
(130)	McIntyre, Jno. B.	523-531 Clay
(115)	Mysell-Rollins Co.	22 Clay
(105)	Neal Publishing Co.	66 Fremont
(81)	Pernau Publishing Co.	751 Market
(110)	Phillips, Wm.	712 Sansome
(154)	Schwabacher-Frey Co.	555-561 Folsom
(200)	Slater, John A.	147-151 Minna
(10)	Sunset Publishing Co.	448-478 Fourth
(28)	Taylor, Nash & Taylor.	412 Mission
(232)	Torbet, P.	69 City Hall Ave.
(132)	Thumler & Rutherford.	117 Grant Ave.
(163)	Union Lithograph Co.	741 Harrison
(171)	Upham, Isaac & Co.	330 Jackson
(85)	Upton Bros. & Dalzelle.	144-154 Second
(133)	Webster, Fred.	Ecker and Stevenson

## LITHOGRAPHERS.

(129)	Britton & Rey.	560 Sacramento
(234)	Galloway Litho Co.	511 Howard
(235)	Mitchell Post Card Co.	3363 Army
(236)	Pingree & Traung Co.	Battery and Green
(26)	Roesch Co., Louis.	Fifteenth and Mission
(163)	Union Lithograph Co.	741 Harrison

## PRESSWORK.

(134)	Independent Press.	348A Sansome
(103)	Lyons, J. F.	330 Jackson

## PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

Bingley, L. B.	571 Mission
Brown, Wm., Engraving Co.	109 New Montgomery
California Photo-Engraving Co.	121 Second
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.	53 Third
Commercial Photo & Eng. Co.	509 Sansome
Congdon Process Engraver.	635 Montgomery
(123) Franklin Photo Eng. Co.	118 Columbus Ave.
Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co.	660 Market
San Francisco Photo-Eng. Co.	215 Leidesdorff
Sierra Art and Engraving Co.	343 Front
(10) Sunset Publishing Co.	448-478 Fourth
Western Process Eng. Co.	76 Second

## ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

Hoffschneider Bros.	138 Second
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## MAILERS.

Rightway Mailing Agency.	880 Mission
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## WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it:

American Tobacco Company.  
Bekins Van & Storage Company.  
Butterick patterns and publications.  
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.  
California and Economic Laundry, 26th & York.  
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.  
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.  
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.  
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.  
Fairlyland Theatre.  
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.  
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.  
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.  
San Francisco "Examiner."  
Schmidt Lithograph Company.  
Southern Pacific Company.  
United Cigar Stores.  
Victoria Cafeterias, 133 Powell.  
Wreden & Co., 2294 Fillmore.  
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

## TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

At the meeting last Sunday, Secretary Michelson reported that the membership roll had reached the highest point in the history of the union—1022 members being in good standing.

The free text book committee was given a rising vote of thanks for its valuable services and was continued to do further work along similar lines after the convening of the State Legislature.

A fine of \$5 upon any member patronizing the stores now boycotted by the Tailors' Union was voted.

Columbia Typographical Union has been successful in negotiating a new wage scale, carrying with it an increase of 5 per cent. The present scale in Washington in the newspaper offices, which went into effect Monday, November 11th, is \$27.96 for all journeymen on the composing room floor, the hours being fixed at seven per day. The present scale, with price and a half for overtime, makes the weekly wage in Washington in the newspaper offices compare favorably with other scales throughout the country.

Four printers have been elected to Congress. They are Isaac R. Sherwood, Ohio; John R. Farr, Pennsylvania; Edward Keating, Colorado; Albert Johnson, Washington; and the number elected to the Legislatures in the various States is too numerous to mention.

The usual Christmas present of \$10 was voted to local members in the home at Colorado Springs.

Have you written your letter to the Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia? Did you urge them to unionize their printing department? If you have not you should do so at once, as it may be the means of unionizing this establishment.

Henry F. Pahl, for many years a member of No. 21, died November 26th. Deceased was a job printer and connected with the F. H. Abbott chapel. He was well known to the members of the job section, having been an employee of the old Francis, Valentine Company and later foreman of the Sunset Press. The funeral will be held Sunday, December 1st, at 2 p. m., from the parlors of Theodore Dierks & Co., 900 Devisadero street, corner of McAllister street. Cremation Cypress Lawn Cemetery, by automobile. No. 21 will be represented by the funeral committee.

Chas. R. Brokenshire is seriously ill at the King's Daughters' Hospital in Oakland.

The label committee, in its report to the meeting last Sunday, referred at some length to the effort now being made to unionize the composing room of the "Saturday Evening Post" and the "Ladies' Home Journal," the two principal publications of the Curtis Publishing Co., of Philadelphia, Pa. This company has consistently opposed the unionizing of its composing room since the effort to establish the eight-hour day therein in 1906. There are 150 employees in the composing room. The members of No. 21 are urged to help in the campaign of letter writing recently inaugurated by the International Typographical Union. The moral effect of a flood of letters from all parts of the country, requesting the Curtis Publishing Company to unionize its composing rooms will do much to achieve the object sought. Get busy and write. A few moments' time will pen the letter, and a two-cent stamp will carry it to its address, "The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Pa."

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SAN FRANCISCO



## DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 P. M. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 P. M. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 P. M. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones, Market 56; Home M 1226.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 93 Steuart.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 2—Meet alternative Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway and Kearny.

Bakers' Auxiliary (Crackers)—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 1524 Powell. Bakers No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 966 Market.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 1st Wednesday, St. Helen's Hall, 2089 15th.

Bartenders No. 41—Meet Mondays, K. of P. Hall, Hermann and Valencia.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, Secretary.

Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; headquarters, 177 Capp.

Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.

Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 2d Wednesday, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine) No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boiler Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Germania Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boiler Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, W. C. Booth, Business Agent, 507 Mission, R. 307.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Tiv. Hall, Albion ave., between 16th and 17th.

Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th.

Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Fridays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Columbia Hall, 29th and Mission.

Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 124 Fulton. S. T. Dixon, business agent.

Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.

Cloak Makers No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 925 Golden Gate ave., Jefferson Square Hall.

Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall; Jake Hyams, secretary, 985 Fulton.

Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 303 81st.

Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Thursday nights; headquarters 338 Kearny.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Dredgemen, Local 493, 51 Steuart.

Drug Clerks No. 472—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays at 9 P. M., at 343 Van Ness ave.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 124 Fulton.

Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Flour, Feed and Cereal Workers—E. G. Campbell, 3445 20th.

Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Gardeners Protective Union No. 13,020—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th, headquarters, 316 14th.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas and Water Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Progress Hall, Labor Temple.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 343 Van Ness ave.; office 343 Van Ness ave.

Hatters—Jas. McCrickard, secretary, 1154 Market.

Hackmen—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Holting Engineers No. 59—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Housesmiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 A. M.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 228 Oak.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 228 Oak.

Mallers—Meet 4th Monday, at Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Marine Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, 91 Steuart.

Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—146 Steuart.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st Tuesdays at 2 p. m. and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at headquarters, 641 California.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millmen No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Moving Picture Operators, Local 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Carriers No. 12,831—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. S. Schulberg, 858 14th, secretary.

Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Pythian Castle, Hermann and Valencia.

Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, Pacific Building, 4th and Market.

Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, business agent, 557 Clay.

Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 124 Fulton.

Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters 343 Van Ness ave.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Ship Drillers—Meet 3d Thursday, 114 Dwight.

Ship Scalers No. 12,881—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Washington Square Hall.

Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Friday, 177 Capp.

Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, 228 Oak.

Stationary Fireman—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; John McGaha, secretary-treasurer.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesdays, in Assembly Hall, Monadnock Building.

Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 47th ave., Richmond District.

Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.

Tailors (Journeyman) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple; Miss M. Kerrigan, secretary, 290 Fremont.

Typographical No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Rm. 237, Investors' Bldg., 4th and Market. L. Michelson, sec.-treas.

Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 17th.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple; W. F. Dwyer, secretary.

Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays at Red Men's Hall, 3053 16th.

Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Waiters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 p. m.; other Wednesday evenings; at headquarters, 14 Seventh.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays at headquarters, Investors' Building, 4th and Market.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Woman's Union Label League, Local 258—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, secretary-treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth street.

## Notes in Union Life

The following trade unionists have passed away during the week just closed: Charles Robertson of the laundry workers, Bernard F. Connama of the teamsters, Hugh Killeen of the plasterers, Henry Sparenberg of the laundry wagon drivers, William F. Keegan of the cracker bakers, James McColgan of the riggers and stevedores, and Henry F. Pahl of the printers.

The law and legislative committee of the Labor Council completed its hearings on charter amendments on Tuesday night and will make its final report on these at the meeting tonight. Unusual interest has been displayed in some of the amendments.

On Tuesday evening John I. Nolan presented Beer Bottlers' Union with the Morgan trophy, awarded by the judges to this union as first prize for the best appearance in the Labor Day parade. The meeting was largely attended and considerable enthusiasm was displayed.

At the recent convention of the Metal Trades in Rochester, N. Y., it was agreed by the delegates to recommend to the organizations affiliated the appointment of an organizer from each international organization for the purpose of conducting an organizing campaign among the metal trades during the coming year. It is expected that all of the metal trades organizations will respond to this plan, the effect of which will be to inaugurate a revival in the metal trades and secure a large number of local councils, as well as an increased membership.

At Savannah, Ga., the local Tailors' Union, after a strike of two days' duration, has entered into an agreement with all the ladies' tailoring establishments in the city, the employers having acceded to the demands made by the tailors. The controversy came about over the insistence of the local union on a nine-hour day, which has been granted.

A total of \$50 and costs was the fine imposed upon the Spreckels Sugar Refining Company by a Philadelphia magistrate, although it was conclusively proven by the Consumers' League that seven girls under eighteen years of age have been employed at the refinery all night in defiance of the State factory laws. It seems that it has been the practice of this company to pay no heed to the law against employing women below a certain age at night work. The Consumers' League is making every effort to eradicate the system of working girls at night, and asserts that it stands ready to obtain new places for employees where they lose their positions on account of giving evidence of violation of law against the company.

The differences between the Chicago Teamsters', Chauffeurs' and Helpers' Union and the team owners, which precipitated the strike a short time ago, have been settled. The demand of the teamsters for a wage increase of \$1.50 a week has been granted. The strike was due principally to disagreements between the Chicago Team Owners' Association and the Chicago Cartage Club, the first-named organization having agreed to pay its members the raise in question, while the latter organization refused.

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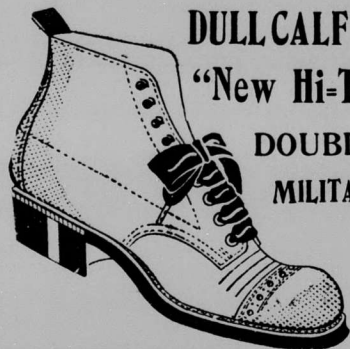
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Evenings Until 10

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Do you want to buy the **HIGHEST QUALITIES** in foot-wear at the **Lowest Prices**? Then come **TO US**. We will sell you shoes that **Look Better, are Better and Wear Better** than any shoes you ever bought before.

**200 Styles to choose from, for Work or for Dress wear. Every pair Union Stamped. And they are so priced that you Save from 50c. to \$1.50 on EACH PURCHASE.**

## Personal and Local

The ball to be given by the Butchers' Union tomorrow night in the Auditorium promises to be a most pleasant affair, full of amusement for young and old.

The Cooks' Union has reached an agreement with the Vienna restaurant on Ellis street.

Bakers' Union No. 24 requests union men and women to stay away from the Occidental and Quality bakeries on Haight street.

The Flour, Mill and Cereal Workers' Union held a meeting last Sunday morning in the Labor Temple at which fifteen new members were taken in. The meeting was addressed by Organizer Mizner, who congratulated them upon the progress made and advised them to continue their enthusiasm and interest because with that spirit dominant the organization will surely continue to grow and prosper.

Andrew Furuseth left Rochester, N. Y., on Saturday night for Washington, D. C., where hearings on the seamen's bill were opened by the Senate committee on commerce last Monday. He hopes to have the committee report the bill favorably to the Senate, as it has already passed the House. It is expected to be signed by the President and become a law before the close of the present Congress.

The anniversary ball of the Bindery Women's Local No. 125 will be given in Native Sons' Hall, Mason street, near Post, Saturday evening, November 30th.

The Journeymen Barbers' Union has made the following nominations and will hold the election on December 19th: For president, R. E. Larabee, I. Less; financial and corresponding secretary, R. H. Baker; recording secretary, J. V. Decoing; treasurer, D. F. Tattenham; business agent, Geo. W. Price, Louis Hearch; guide, Geo. Borgers; guardian, Morris Barron; delegates to Labor Council, D. F. Tattenham, R. H. Baker, Geo. W. Price, R. E. Larabee, J. V. Decoing, S. Roman, Chas. Newcourt, W. A. Parker.

Secretary John I. Nolan of the Labor Council left yesterday for Cincinnati to attend a meeting of the executive board of the International Iron Molders' Union of which he is a member.

The Butchers' Union, Local No. 1, adopted a revised constitution, which, in addition to providing for a number of minor changes, consolidates the offices of recording and corresponding

secretary and the office of business agent with that of financial secretary. The night of its first meeting next month this local will have its first nominations for candidates for office for the ensuing term. The nominations will be continued at the following meeting and the election will be on the night of the third meeting in the month.

The Garment Workers' Union has sent a protest to the Board of Supervisors and the Board of Health against discontinuing the office of woman industrial inspector. The local elected and obligated 12 applicants for membership, paid \$50 to members on the sick list and donated \$20 to the fund for the defense of the men on trial in Indianapolis.

The fifth annual convention of District Council No. 8, of the Retail Clerks, comprising California and Nevada, will be held at the Van Ness avenue headquarters in this city, Sunday, January 12th. International Secretary Conway is expected to attend the convention.

Secretary Reagan of the Bartenders' Union states that two men claiming they represent the union have been making the rounds of the saloons soliciting funds to fight the local option amendment. Reagan says that these men do not belong to the union; that while the organization is opposed to the amendment, it is making the fight with its own funds, and is not soliciting money from any outside source. He says that any person who is approached by either of these men will confer a favor upon the union by telephoning to its secretary, who will see that they are prosecuted. At the meeting Monday night the union indorsed the firemen's charter amendment, and paid \$21 in sick benefits. Officers for the ensuing term will be placed in nomination next Monday at 2:30 P. M.

Carpenters' Union No. 483 at the weekly meeting elected F. E. Zant as a delegate to the San Francisco Labor Council to fill the unexpired term of W. P. Gillett. The union paid out \$15 in sick benefits and admitted three members by card.

Cameron King will address the twenty-ninth district branch of the Socialist party on Sunday night, December 1st, at its regular weekly meeting in Shakespeare Hall, Fourteenth and Mission streets. "The Crimes of Capitalism" is the subject, and a large audience is assured.

## BREWERY WORKERS.

The International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America is holding its biennial election this month, by referendum vote. The ballots are to be sent to international headquarters at Cincinnati not later than December 7th. All the present officers of the international are candidates for re-election.

There is no opposition to the re-election of Adam Huebner, secretary-treasurer of the international; Louis Kemper, corresponding secretary; Joseph Proebstle, financial secretary; Albert J. Kugler, international organizer; and Gustav Mostler, editor of the official journal, all of whom are of Cincinnati.

The candidates for international executive board are as follows: First district, E. F. Ward, Boston, the incumbent, and Patrick Mahoney, Worcester, Mass.; second district, John Sullivan, New York, the incumbent, and Jul. Estelmann, Rochester, N. Y.; third district, Peter Schaefer, Philadelphia, the incumbent, John Boehm, Pittsburgh, Anton Hauelsen, Philadelphia, and Fred Kuebler, Philadelphia; fourth district, Charles Nicholas, Milwaukee, the incumbent, and John Braun, Milwaukee; fifth district, Joseph Obergfell, Indianapolis, the incumbent and Charles Gaude, Chicago; sixth district, Joseph Fessner, St. Louis, the incumbent, and Joe Hauser, St. Louis; seventh district, Ottomar Edler, New Orleans, the incumbent, and F. X. Semmelmann, San Antonio, Tex.; eighth district, Emil Muri, San Francisco, the incumbent, A. L. Campbell, San Francisco, A. J. Rodgers, San Francisco, and William Koch, Denver; ninth district, John Corcoran, Toronto, Canada, the incumbent, and Menno Dahmer, Berlin, Ontario.

The candidates for members of the quorum, four to be elected, the first four candidates being incumbents, are as follows: Charles Stalf, Alb. Colnut, Philip Basler, John Hollerbach, William Miller, Jacob Leicht, Fritz Kissling and Harry Lang, all of Cincinnati.

The quorum considers matters of importance to the international and submits reports on these matters to the general executive board for approval or rejection. The executive board is composed of members from the nine districts, the four quorum members, the three international secretaries and the international organizer. The international organization has no president or vice-president.

## FREEL RE-ELECTED.

The result of the election of officers of the Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' International union is as follows: President, James J. Freel; vice-president, Charles J. Sumner; secretary-treasurer, George W. Williams; executive board members, L. O. Crandall, finisher; Thomas V. Casey, molder; editor official journal, M. A. Mathews, 1586; J. M. White, 1411; P. Howard, 481.

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